THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Bismark and Favre in Consultation at Frankfort.

No Hope for a Compromise Between the French Government and the Reds.

The Freemasons of Havre to Make a Joint Entreaty for Peace.

GERMANY.

IMPERIAL CONSULTATIONS.

BERLIN, May 4.—Bismarck has gone to Frankfort, to confer with Favre, reaches left Versailles to-morrow.

FRANCE.

DISPOSITION TO PEACE CONFIRMED.

PARIS, May 5.—A decree has been issued by the Commune abolishing all political and professional oaths.

THE CRISIS.

The Official Journal of the Commune says that the French troops in Montmartre Locket was surprised in open contempt of the treachery of some of the officers, and of the cowardice of the Versailles troops. The Journal adds that the place has been occupied, at last also the railway station of Clichy.

CHANGE HERE.

The Official Journal says that Clusteret has left the command of the Federal south.

IT IS ADMITTED BY THE COMMUNE.

The same journal admits that the Versailles have advanced on the west and southwest, and that Neuilly and Vanvres have been set fire to by shells from Fort Issy Valentin.

PERSIGNY, May 5.—The Commune has announced that the Versailles troops have occupied Chatou.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The journey of Favre and Thiers' Quartier to Frankfort was for the purpose of arranging definitive terms of peace.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Paris continues firing the three to-day, but there is no change in the position of the belligerents.

RADICAL JOURNALS SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, May 5.—The Journal Officiel has published a decree of the Commune suppressing the publication of that city and Fonfrey have been arrested by the Versailles authorities while attempting to enter Paris.

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

All advertisements for SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE should be handed in at our office not later than 12 o'clock to-day, to insure their insertion and proper classification. If delayed till late at night, they run the risk of being left out, for want of time to put them in type before the hour when the forms must go to press.

THE CONSUMPTION OF IRON.

The chief raw material of the human industry of this age is iron, and, owing to the destruction of the forests, coal bids fair to become the essential agent for the conversion of this raw material into the countless articles to which it has been adapted by the skill of man. The great depositories of iron, are in England, Sweden, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, France, Spain, Italy, Algiers, and the United States. The value of these deposits depends largely upon the supply of fuel. So long as wood was plenty, the manufacture of iron by charcoal was cheap and prompt. Sweden has an unlimited supply of the best ores, but has no coal. She must, therefore, export ore or import coal. In Italy, Spain and Algiers, the ore is abundant, but, for the want of coal, must be exported. In Russia, also, with plenty of ore and a lack of coal, the production of iron is dependent upon the precarious supply of charcoal. Belgium has both coal and ore; but the area of coal is limited, admitting of no expansion, and already the importation of ore has begun. France has long since become an importer of both coal and ore, the native supply of both being inadequate to the demand. Prussia has coal and ore, but not in such quantities as to enable her to produce more than is needed for her own people. Great Britain, therefore, is the only country in Europe which has both coal and ore in such quantity and of such quality as to supply her own consumption, and permit the exportation of iron.

In 1867, the production and consumption of pig iron in the civilized world reached 6,700,000 tons or 3,740 pounds each, of which Great Britain produced 4,530,000 tons; France, 1,200,000 tons; Prussia, 850,000 tons; Belgium, 500,000 tons; and the United States 1,125,000 tons. In 1870, the production in the United States was, in round numbers, 1,800,000 tons, and the importation 300,000 tons, making an aggregate consumption of 2,000,000 tons. Upon the theory that the world contains 1,000,000,000 of persons, the aggregate consumption in 1867 amounted nearly to an average of 20 pounds per head. We have not the relative figures of consumption and population in Great Britain, France, and Belgium, but Mr. Howitt, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, writing in 1867, states that the consumption of iron in England, after deducting exportation, was 189 pounds of iron per head of the population, in Belgium the same, in France 63½ pounds, and, taking the figures of 1870, in the United States 118 pounds. If the per capita consumption of the world were equal to that of England, there would be 90,000,000 tons of iron demanded annually, or 30,000,000 tons upon the standard of France, or 50,000,000 tons upon that of the United States.

In the United States we are building railways at the rate of 5,000 miles a year. Each mile of new railway consumes 100 tons. We have 20,000 miles of railway in operation, requiring, for renewals and repairs, 10 per cent of new iron each year, or 500,000 tons, making an aggregate demand for railways of 1,000,000 tons, or one-half the entire consumption of the country. This is an extraordinary demand for a special purpose which does not exist either in England, Belgium or France. In these countries the railway system has been so well matured, and the territorial extent comparatively so limited, that new railways are exceptional, while with us they annually become greater. Deducting the amount of iron used in the country for railway tracks, our consumption for general purposes falls to 85 pounds per head of the population, which is largely below that of France or Belgium, both of which countries import their ore, and the former a large proportion of its coal.

This is a most extraordinary condition of affairs in a country whose supply of coal and of ore, both of superior quality, is inexhaustible and coextensive with our territorial area. Mr. Ked Tennessee they do not, at present, nor will they for a long time, want any coal, having charcoal in abundance; but iron takes the place of wood as consumer manufactures, having been forced more economical in every point of view. We have inland seas and navigable rivers sailing for iron ships and steamboats, but upon no waters, at home or abroad, is there so much wood belonging to the United States. Iron boats and barges have long since replaced the wooden structures on the canals of Europe, while we continue to use the old style.

Why is it that the United States do not consume more iron—more of the raw material, as essential to the improved and advanced industries of the age? Why is it that we are competing with Spain and Turkey in the production of iron and in its adaptation to our industry, when we might, from our abundant natural resources of coal and ore, supply the civilized globe with iron? Is it that we have not the capital? Is it a nation in Europe which can afford to export iron, except Great Britain. Of her entire product she exports only about 500,000 tons, of which two-fifths are brought to the United States to supply the deficiency in our home production. In addition to this export, which is nearly one-third of our production, she consumes in all her industries 180 pounds per head of her population. What does she do with it? She manufactures it into hardware, cutlery, and other articles, the bulk of which is exported in the form of iron ships and steamers for her own commerce and that of other countries; with it she furnishes South America and the far East with every article they may want in which iron is used, receiving in return the raw products of those countries, which she delivers to her manufacturers at first cost.

We have 300 tons of ore where Great Britain has one; we have an area of coal already known equal to the supply of that for 5,000 years. Yet we do not consume as much iron *per capita* as the little State of Belgium, which has to import ore and iron and manufacture of iron. The fact is in your hands. Your industry is hampered to make the price of raw iron so high as to forbid its use in behalf the manufactures for which it is used elsewhere, and to limit it in all others. If the tax on coal and pig-iron were repealed, there is no nation in Europe which produces a surplus, or whose capacity for production can be enlarged, in order to supply this country, except England. That country consumes nine-tenths of all the iron she can produce, and that produced, the Sheffield cutlers have to go abroad for steel. The wants of this country therefore, would have to be supplied by home production, and the vast increase of consumption following upon the repeal of the present taxes for would call for furnaces everywhere throughout the land where the ore and the coal are in contact. Free iron, therefore, does not mean foreign iron, but it means the free use of iron in all branches of American industry.

It would be interesting to see what the Pacific Railroads would do if left to work out their own salvation, instead of having to pay taxes. They do it has been very consistent in proclaiming and carrying out all the leading principles of Communism. One of the first acts proclaimed as a function of Government, a function that has previously lived for the sake of a monopoly, without any very clear conception. Another thing which the Communists have practically lived for the sake of a monopoly, without any very clear conception. Another thing which the Communists have practically lived for is the destruction of all debts. A practical test of this is to be found in the financial embarrassment of the railroad companies, that of is on credit pay no bills, and even the Communes itself never thinks of paying the debts it contracts. It is a principle of Communism to every article of the Communistic creed, that the people of Paris are instructing in the Parisian image of the Communists as the very least of a European movement. From those who are blind enough to be thus deceived they are very few out of the two millions who inhabit the city. It is nothing to plunge into civil war, and to fight to the death and to pay for it; rhetoric of such no talk, to call day, and women to arms with all night; to proclaim and impose upon the country the most extravagant theories, while the defenses of the city are left unmanned, and the Versailles troops are allowed to march in without firing a gun. This is the way the Communistic leaders in Paris have carried out their principles. Their conduct has been worse than the conduct of the Germans in the days when the Commune of Paris was in power. Then the Germans, at least, paid for what they took, and left behind them the money value of the property they destroyed. The Communists have left nothing behind but ruin and bankruptcy. On the other hand, while the Germans were in France, they imposed upon the country the most onerous taxes, including farming implements, have been rendered greatly dearer by reason of the abnormal French war debt. The commissioners of the Mission delegation has enrolled in small potatoes and few in the bill. But as it is by no means too late to mend, they now seem ready to retrace their steps, and express their readiness to surrender their private property for the sake of recovering their lost property.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of the recent session of the Ohio Legislature, says:

> There has undoubtedly been much more legislation than was necessary; but, upon the whole, the two sessions were the cheapest and most economical we have had in the history of the State. The Legislature, however, will not be content to do the least possible work for the money. The State Legislature, because wasting one dollar of that will tend to lighten local taxation, unless it is to the last to carry out the constitutional provision in relation to the Sinking Fund. Indeed, the Legislature will be derelict in its duty if it fails

THE MOSS MURDER.

THE BULLOFF CASE.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

These Watches greatly excel any others made in the United States, in beauty, finish, variety, time-keeping qualities, and are offered at lower prices than any others in the market.

Special attention is called to the neat Watch bearing the trademark "American Watch Co., Cincinnati," as being by far the best full-plate Watch made in the United States, and specially recommended to railroad travellers.

N. MATSON & CO.
117 LAKE-ST.

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Glass Shades!

For covering Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Stuffed Birds, Clocks, etc.

Wax Flower Materials.

Mme. Scheidele's Sheet Wax.

West & Co.,
140 Lake-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Scientific Pulmonic Balsam and Mandrake Pills are the remedies you should use to cure your lungs and liver. You cannot take the one without the other. You cannot be cured of Consumption if your liver is diseased. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines that will cure Consumption by going to the liver, lungs and stomach at the same time. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25c a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery, of

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. BREDT & CO.,
191 Pearl-st., New York.

IMPORTERS

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CONSUMPTION,

IT'S CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE

BY

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT

CONSUMPTION.

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TO EXCHANGE FOR

Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT CHICAGO

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,
32 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.,

OCEAN NAVIGATION

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WESTERN ARRANGEMENT.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Diseases.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Clark,

APRIL, 1871

MAY and JUNE

PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills,

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

Are the Best and Most Reliable.

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pill

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

Bad Blood, Poor Complexion, Headache, Nervousness, Wakefulness at Night, Dizziness, And Irregularities.

The Catawba Grape Pills

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

H. T. Helmbold's Preparations

Not a Single One Being Patented but All on Their Own Merits.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

Philadelphia.

THE GAMBLERS.

Work The Tribune's Efforts Have Already Accomplished.

Mayor Mason's Sympathies Enlisted in the Good Cause.

He Requests the Police to Vigorously Enforce the Law Against Gaming.

Information for the Police—Where the Gamblers Hold Out.

From the published communication from Mayor Mason, directed to the Board of Police Commissioners, and by them only received on yesterday, and placed on file, it will be seen that the efforts of THE TRIBUNE toward wiping about a dozen of the worst gambling dens in Chicago, out of existence, have already accomplished a great deal. The publication of the names and locations of these dens, with their nefarious resorts, has, under the direction of a third force which has been brought into existence by the publication, enabled the Board of Police Commissioners to ascertain the practicability of the Police Department in the suppression of the evil. The publication of the names of the gamblers, and the location of their dens, has enabled the Mayor to ascertain which the same are kept, and to direct the Police Force to close them up. The Mayor's communication is as follows:

To the Commissioners of the Police Department of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of many complaints in regard to the existence of gambling houses in this city, and I am informed that the Police Force is powerless to suppress them, because the keepers of such houses are protected by writs of injunction issued by the Circuit Court of Cook County. I have not the slightest desire to interfere with the proper exercise of the functions of the Police Force, but I do not believe that the Circuit Court of Cook County ever intended that its writs should be used for the purpose of protecting gamblers in their nefarious business, and I therefore request that you will direct the Police Force to close up all gambling houses, and to arrest all persons found violating the law in this respect, notwithstanding the existence of any writ of injunction issued by the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Very respectfully,
R. B. MASON, Mayor.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1871.

WHERE THEY ARE.

In accordance with the request contained in the foregoing letter, we list as many gambling houses as we have been able to find out, and we call upon the information and assistance of the Police, so that the list may be made complete. We are also desirous of securing the names of the keepers of houses of ill-fame, and will be glad to receive from any person information which will enable us to publish a directory of our criminal fraternity. We are desirous to do so, and we will do it, if we can get the information. We have also other objects in view in the matter, which we will explain hereafter. The following is the list of the principal gambling houses in the city, as we have been able to find them out:

No. 1 Clark street; Mike Hayes, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 2 Clark street; Tom. Evans, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 3 Clark street; Ed. Dalton's store; lease house; John Wall, proprietor; private game.

No. 10 Clark street; Wall, Winchester, proprietors; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 12 Clark street; A. Hankins & Bros., proprietors; private game.

No. 14 Clark street; Nimrod Howland, proprietor; 3rd-floor; social game; "private."

Room 30, Garrett Block, and front corner of Randolph street; Jim Hall, proprietor; faro bank.

No. 87 State street; Jimmy Porter, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 89 State street; Sam. Hunt, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 91 State street; Sam. Hunt, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 93 Dearborn street; lease house; John Wall, proprietor; private game.

No. 97 Clark street; Wall, Winchester, proprietors; 3rd-floor; faro bank.

No. 119 Clark street; A. Hankins & Bros., proprietors; private game.

No. 121 Clark street; Nimrod Howland, proprietor; 3rd-floor; social game; "private."

No. 123 Clark street; Nimrod Howland, proprietor; 3rd-floor; social game; "private."

Room 30, Garrett Block, and front corner of Randolph street; Jim Hall, proprietor; faro bank.

No. 147 State street; Jimmy Porter, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 149 State street; Sam. Hunt, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 151 State street; Sam. Hunt, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No. 153 State street; Sam. Hunt, proprietor; 3rd floor; faro bank.

No.